

specimens. In the type of *P. Grayii*, upon which the genus *Charon* is founded, there is only one posterior tibial joint; so that, if a species with three joints does exist, the genus must fall, as not being founded upon the species to which it is ascribed.

XXXVI.—*Description of a new Species of Wild Dog from Demerara.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

At the beginning of the present year I received from the Rev. W. Y. Turner a living example of a dog from Demerara which was evidently distinct from all the other species described from South America. My esteemed correspondent informed me that the animal must be very rare, as but few of the people in his neighbourhood knew it. It had been brought up in captivity, was perfectly domesticated, and allowed to run about the house like a domestic dog. During its journey to England it lost some of its tameness; but soon became accustomed to its new home, which it never left of its own accord. It was very playful, especially towards evening, but slept during the night. It never barked or wagged its tail, but uttered a short sharp cry when left by itself, or a hiss when an attempt was made to take its food. During my temporary absence from London it was found necessary to confine it in a cage—a change which it survived for a few weeks only.

This species is allied to *Canis vetulus*, from which it differs by having longer legs, a less bushy tail, and a much darker coloration.

Body slender, with long legs and tail, pointed snout, and rather long ears. Fur harsh, brownish grey, the long hairs on the back being black, those on the side whitish; snout coloured very much like the body. Head without conspicuous markings; chin and anterior portion of the throat black; posterior part of the throat, abdomen, and inner side of the thighs dirty whitish. Legs and tail of the same greyish colour as the sides of the body; sole of the fore foot, hinder side of the hind foot, and terminal fourth of the tail black.

	in.	lin.
Total length	38	6
Length of the head	5	9
Distance of the eye from the nose	2	6
Length of the ear	3	0
Distance of the ear from the tail	21	0
Length of the tail	12	6

The skull is very similar to that of *C. vetulus*; but the third premolar is entirely in advance of the hind margin of the foramen infraorbitale, whilst it is below it in the majority of the other South-American dogs.

	in.	lin.
Length of skull	5	2
Distance of orbit from incisors	2	2
" foramen infraorbitale from incisors..	1	9
" fourth molar from incisors	1	9
Length of nasal bone	1	9
Least width of interorbital space	1	0
Distance of incisors from hinder palatal margin..	2	7
" between the fourth molars	0	10
" fifth " "	0	8½
" between the canine and fourth molar..	0	11
Length of three posterior molars	1	0
Greatest width between zygomatic arches	2	10

Number of caudal vertebræ 23; length of the series of caudal vertebræ 13 inches.

	in.	lin.
Length of humerus	4	6
" ulna.....	4	11
" radius	4	1
" fourth metacarpal	1	11
" femur	4	11
" tibia	5	0
" third metatarsal	2	3

P.S. The Zoological Society has received, through G. H. Hawtayne, Esq., C.M.Z.S., a second specimen from Demerara, which seems to be perfectly identical with the one described here.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 28, 1879.—Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Endothiodont Reptilia, with Evidence of the Species *Endothiodon uniseries*, Owen." By Prof. R. Owen, C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

The author referred to the characters assigned by him to his *Endothiodon bathystoma*, which had the alveolar borders of both jaws toothless, perhaps covered with horn during life, as in the Chelonians; whilst within this border there were three series of